

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year. \$5.00
Six Months. 3.00
Three Months. 1.50
One Month. 50
No subscription taken for less than one month.

Notice to Correspondents.

We respectfully ask that our correspondents will forward by the Express Messengers, from all points where our Express facilities, letters giving important news intended for publication.

We make it a point in the view of obtaining good and true correspondence as frequently fails to catch up the truth until it has grown old and stale.

GENERAL BUCKNER.—Nothing is more difficult than to consider the course that the Government ought to take towards this officer, mixed up, as it is, with the peculiar position he occupied to the State of Kentucky. Others occupying military positions in the rebel army, who have not identified themselves with the State they live in, have turned against it, and been the scourge of the Union citizens. But Gen. Buckner, up to the very hour he took command at Bowling Green, had warm Union friends, who declared that he never would raise his arm against the Government, and was urged as the very peculiar friend of the State rights of Kentucky. Whatever the people of Kentucky voted, he would abide by. He was the Inspector General, the chief military officer of the State. All the maps and drafts of the State, the railroad and turnpike lines, mountain ranges and water courses, the fields and the fruitfulness of the State, were laid before him, for the express purpose of examining the defenses of the State. It was upon him the State relied, and to him she looked. The press of all parties, disengaging upon almost every other subject, agreed upon putting the militia of the State upon a military footing, and making Simon B. Buckner the Inspector. Families gave their children to his tuition in tactics, believing in his loyalty.

The State and the people, in every way that confidence could be exhibited, gave him cordially all he could ask.

His abrupt resignation, his extraordinary course at Washington, and his invasion of Kentucky, struck the people with no less indignation than surprise. Kentuckians did not believe that either side would dare to invade their State, and least of all did they suppose that their own General-in-Chief, as it were, was to be the invader.

We will not speak of the course he adopted in leading young and unrefined men astray, by the means of the confidence the State had so trustfully given into his hands. It only leads to an exaggerated personal feeling that, just or unjust, does more harm than good.

Whatever disagreements and differences of opinion there may be, there is no doubt that General Buckner used the information he had gained, as a paid officer of the State, against it. As a prisoner of the United States, a brave and skilful man, who made a masterly defense even after being incarcerated, he is entitled to all the amnesties of war, except one—the United States Government ought never to exchange him during the rebellion. It has a right to free its own criminals, but General Buckner has also committed treason against the State of Kentucky. He ought to be tried for that crime. We are in favor of giving him the full benefit of the law and the lawyers, and every aid he can bring to bear, but we wish to have an example in our own State. We wish to know, even if our State Executive pardons him afterwards, whether an officer appointed to command all the State troops, and control all the State arms, has a right to desert the one and steal the other with impunity.

Kentucky has a claim upon this very fascinating soldier and gentleman aside from other claimants, and has a right to claim her "rights" to the full extent. Let us have a full, clear, unbiased trial, with all the law and evidence and influence General Buckner can gain to defend him, from crimes below treason, and if he escapes a Kentucky jury, then let him go, for he is assuredly as innocent as the unborn babe or "any other man."

One of the developments of the recent series of unparalleled victories is in the change of opinion of many who have been Secessionists. We are not surprised at this. Many of these men honestly believed that the restoration of the Union was an impossibility, and in that erroneous belief thought it better that the independent State of the Southern Confederacy should at once be acknowledged to spare the effusion of blood. They would have preferred the Union if they had believed it possible; but believing the contrary, it was not only right for them to hold the opinions they did, but their duty. It was never the duty of any man to believe that the Government should go on warring forever for what it could never accomplish. We do not here speak of men who contributed their means to aid rebellion. They are without excuse, but only of those who held opinions such as we have indicated.

Now that a series of decided victories, accompanied by an unqualified exhibition of loyalty in the Southern States, have shown that the Union must be finally restored, a change in their opinions is, if they are honest, the natural result. The premises of their former opinion have proved false, and as they have always declared a preference for the Union, we hope to find them aiding in all their efforts to promote the cause of the Union. Their consistency demands it.

True it is there are many who made the declarations of loyalty and friendliness to the Union, accompanied by an avowed disbelief in its preservation, a pretext for treasonable acts and designs. These men we may not expect to change soon. Their statements were false then, and we do not look for improvement now. We are only speaking of those who honestly held such opinions. They to be consistent, to be honest and manly, must now come out against Secession, or anything that tends to its acknowledgment.

Many of these men will be found throughout the South—men whose voices went up to swell the numbers of Secession, not because they believed it best, but because they had given up all hope of the Union, and be-

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

NUMBER 182.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 18, 1862.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: Your dispatch and others set this burgh in a blaze of excitement. The cannon at the arsenal roared away faster and louder than ever. The hills echoed and re-echoed the sound. The general belief was that rebellion had played itself out. The news in the evening brought more details, which were sought with a most voracious appetite.

You will see the routine of business in the proceedings.

Quite an apparition was seen in the House to day. To the surprise of all parties, Gen. Deas, of Harrison, walked in unheralded. It is well known he left this State shortly after the first session of the Legislature, and has been in Dixie ever since.

After a short interval, he rose to a question of privilege. He stated how he had gone home, and used all his efforts to allay the excitement there. He was taken ill, and shortly after arrests began to be made. He was persuaded by those he held dearer than life to secrete himself, to avoid arrest. He was informed that his house was surrounded by fifty armed men. To secure his personal liberty, he had left the State. He went to Abingdon, Va., and thence to Tennessee, where he had remained till last Tuesday, when he started for home, and reached Frankfort last night. He had avoided all acts and all organizations against his State, and had transgressed no law. He asked for a committee to investigate any charge against him.

He was informed, however, that a committee had acted on his case, and finding no evidence against him, beyond his absence, had asked to be discharged, and that there was no charge against him; that if it were his request, a committee would be raised, but it was not deemed necessary. He withdrew his request, and leave of absence was subsequently granted him as desired to go home to his family.

To day the House adopted an address requesting the Governor to remove Judge Burns, of the Eleventh Judicial District. It will pass the Senate. Burns is a most audacious case. He proved to be in the rebel army—a Quartermaster. He held no course last fall, and yet he had the assurance to draw his salary out of the Treasury to the 4th of this month. It is hard to find an instance of such barefaced audacity. Had I been Auditor or Treasurer, I would have seen him further South than Dixie before he had got his money.

At the close of proceedings, the Hon. J. F. Bell announced, in a brief and appropriate address, the death of the Hon. W. C. Anderson. He was followed by Mr. Morrow, in an eloquent and affecting address.

We know it will be asked what will the Legislature do about stay laws. It is not yet certain what, if anything. I believe the Senate are indisposed to do anything.

WE SHALL SEE.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN JAPAN.—An English Admiral, with an eye to the expansion of her Majesty's territory, having heard favorable accounts of certain little islands in the Japanese Archipelago, little known to the world, and another vessel came to her assistance and towed her off. The other vessel was all more or less damaged, and many of our ships striking them frequently and dismasting their rudders. They soon withdrew from their positions, and made their way back to Savannah, discharged a solid shot, which proved very dangerous to them, while all their shot fell short and did not injure whatever.

Tatnall's vessel was struck twice, once

amidships by a shell from the Ottawa, which reached them, but did no damage.

It was received with grim satisfaction by the officers of our other gunboats as the signal for an instant of silence, and another vessel came to their assistance and towed her off. The other vessel was all more or less damaged, and many of our ships striking them frequently and dismasting their rudders. They soon withdrew from their positions, and made their way back to Savannah.

The Expedition against Savannah.

SPEEDY CAPTURE OF THE CITY ANTICIPATED—GEN. WRIGHT IN COMMAND OF THE LAND FORCES—POODER WITH FARNALL'S FLEET—THIS FLAG-BOAT DISMANTLED.

WILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, Feb. 9, 1862.—On the 21st day of January, the embarkation of several regiments of troops, and other active preparations, betokened an expedition of some magnitude. The troops are under command of Gen. Wright, whilst the naval force, consisting of six gunboats, the Ottawa, Seneca, Putumaka, Western Union, Isaac Smith and Ellen—were commanded by Capt. Farnall.

The morning of the 26th proving clear and propitious—after a party of stormy weather of longer duration there having been yet experienced here—the fleet sailed on the afternoon of the same day, anchor in Warsaw Sound—alarge bay which makes one of the numerous outlets from Savannah into the South of Tybee Island. This is one of the numerous outlets from Savannah through which the English steamer Fingal endeavored to make her escape—effectually blockaded by the vessels Seminole, and bringing a high sounding gunboat, the Seneca, to anchor in the narrow channel, which runs within two miles of Fort Pulaski and nearly parallel with the Savannah river, which it enters about three miles above Fort Jackson.

Upon passing Fort Pulaski, great bustle and activity were observed, as if they were endeavoring to get a heavy gun to bear upon this channel in order to give us a salute as we passed, but our active little gunboats were too rapid before their pursuers could be accommodated.

Following this river, which winds through flat, swampy lands, the gunboats proceeded for a distance of five miles, when a row of piles was discovered, stretching from bank to bank, obstructing the channel, and preventing our further progress. Here the gunboats came to anchor, and Gen. Wright, who had accompanied the reconnaissance on the 21st, disembarked to examine the pile of the South Channel, and to see whether a passage on each bank of the river, while he proceeded in a rowboat to within a short distance of the Savannah, ascertaining the depth and position of the channel and the nature of the obstructions placed there.

On the last bank of the river was a plantation and house, and the place was deserted, and no signs of life could be seen anywhere. As the gunboats could not navigate the river in high water, they remained here all night. On the morning of the 27th, the gunboats were again sent up the river, pushing through the obstructions, and were soon coming down the Savannah river, puffing forth volumes of dense black smoke.

They were towing two hulls evidently intended for sinking somewhere. A strip of swamp land, only a mile and a half wide, separated them from our gunboats, and as they passed within good range, both sides were at their guns, each waiting for the other to speak first.

Our gunboats were anxious for the order from Captain Davis to open upon the small rebel craft, but it did not come, and a shade of disappointment passed over their faces as they saw them passing without a shot from either side. But Tatnall had no intention of allowing the opportunity to pass, and turning back, his little steamer, the Savannah, discharged a solid shot, which fell short.

This friendly token was replied to by a shell from the Ottawa, which reached them, but did no damage.

It was received with grim satisfaction by the officers of our other gunboats as the signal for an instant of silence, and another vessel came to their assistance and towed her off. The other vessel was all more or less damaged, and many of our ships striking them frequently and dismasting their rudders. They soon withdrew from their positions, and made their way back to Savannah.

The gunboats returned to Warsaw Sound the same night. On the morning of the 29th, the Ottawa returned to Hilton Head, and damaged so severely that her flag was lowered, and another vessel came to her assistance and towed her off. The other vessel was all more or less damaged, many of our ships striking them frequently and dismasting their rudders. They soon withdrew from their positions, and made their way back to Savannah.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Office—79 Third Street, east side, between Market and Jefferson.

THURSDAY MORNING. FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

Railroad Matters. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after the 20th, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except Sunday) 8:45 A. M.

St. Louis Night Express (daily) 9:30 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Mail (every day) 8:45 A. M.

Chicago and St. Louis Mail (every day) 9:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

From JEFFERSONVILLE.

Indiana and Eastern Express 8:45 P. M.

Connexion Train (at Seymour with O. & M. Railroad) 8:45 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. Passengers 8:45 A. M.

Passenger Train 8:45 A. M.

Accommodation Train 8:45 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND MASHVILLE R. R. Passenger Train for Elizabethtown and Camp Nelson leaves daily at 7:30 A. M.

Elizabethtown (Sunday excepted) 8:45 P. M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern close at 12:30 P. M. and arrives at 12:30 P. M.

Western, Northern, via L. & N. R. R. (small office close at 8:30 P. M. the previous evening), close at 8:30 A. M. and arrives at 8:30 P. M.

Midland, via Cincinnati, Ohio, close at 8:30 A. M. and arrives at 8:30 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington close at 8:30 A. M. and arrives at 8:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NEW ALBANY R. R. Passengers 8:45 A. M.

Passenger Train for Elizabethtown and Camp Nelson leaves daily at 7:30 A. M.

Elizabethtown (Sunday excepted) 8:45 P. M.

Passenger routes where the principal mails close at 12:30 P. M. at night, the way-mails close at 8:45 P. M.

LOCAL NEWS.

Don't Send us 10-Cent Stamps.

We can not use any stamp of a greater denomination than three cents, and we must therefore caution our friends against sending them. It will only subject us to the necessity of returning them.

The General Hospitals.

Hospital No. 1, corner of Ninth street and Broadway. Hospital No. 2, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth. Hospital No. 4, corner of Fifteenth and Main streets. Hospital No. 5, corner of Seventh and Main streets. Hospital No. 6, corner of Second and Main streets. Hospital for small-pox, on Bardstown road, near Cave Hill Cemetery.

DO'S & DON'TS.—We understand that a portion is in circulation in this city, having for its object the permission for Col. Thos. H. Hunt to return. From the fact that his friends are at work on such a project, it is evident the Colonel is sick at heart of the cause he espoused in such hot haste. But, we trust, no Union man will so much as dream of favoring such a petition, and we are very certain the authorities will pay no attention to it, if even presented. Col. Thos. Hunt is a man of good, sound sense, as was, and was generally admitted to be sharp enough to know what was best for him to do. Will his friends put their petition on the ground that he was a child, or weak-headed, or a dotard? Col. Hunt was not niseled; he went off deliberately, after putting his property out of reach of the law, and must have made to suffer the consequences of his own deliberate act. For some of the young and inexperienced, whom he and Buckner led away, we can have compassion, if they will lay down their arms; but not for the bosom friend and confidant of Buckner.

THE TWENTY-SECOND.—General Hamilton Foote of the Home Guard, calls a meeting of Captains and Lieutenants this morning, to make arrangements for celebrating the 22d in an appropriate manner. This is right. We think it would be a good idea at the same time to celebrate in proper style the glorious victory at Fort Donelson.

Where will the 22d be celebrated? We trust General Grant will make arrangements to celebrate in Nashville; General Burnside in Norfolk; General Sherman in Savannah, and General Stevens in Charleston; and we hope, also, by the uprising masses in Richmond, Mobile, New Orleans and Memphis.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Wednesday, Feb. 19.—Spencer Seay, slave of Mrs. Seay, was engaged in this business for a long time; not alone in this, but in inducing slaves to rob their masters for his benefit, and then pass the slaves into the hands of others to receive the reward. Thirty-nine lashes.

Ida McClure, drunk and disorderly conduct, and dressing herself in male clothes; discharged.

MAIL FACILITIES SCOUR.—Colonel J. J. Miller, Special Agent of the Postoffice Department for the State of Kentucky, is using all means in his power for the re-establishment of the mails to Bowlinggreen and all intermediate points. It is confidently believed that the mails will reach Bowlinggreen on Monday next. It is the determination of the Department, as soon as it is practicable, to re-establish all the old routes in those portions of our State recently occupied by the rebels, placing on them loyal contractors and postmasters.

WE have received a copy of the instant held by M. G. C. Pile, Coroner of Clark county, Ind., on the body of Frank Smith, who was shot by L. Nahn while Smith was attempting to break into Nahn's store. The facts elicited are the same as published in yesterday's Democrat, and, of course, justify Nahn. The verdict is signed by all the jury.

COL. J. J. MILLER.—Col. J. J. Miller, special mailagent for Kentucky, leaves this morning for Bowlinggreen, under orders from the Postoffice Department, to put into immediate operation the carrying of mails to that point, and all others in that vicinity, which have lately been occupied by the rebels.

COLLISION.—One of the Jeffersonville ferries collided with the steamer Moderator yesterday morning, as the ferryboat was rounding out from the Jeffersonville landing. The Moderator was ascending at the time, and was struck near her stern by the bow of the ferryboat, losing a portion of her after guard.

ESSAYS FALL.—A little boy, about nine years old, named Kamp, whose parents live on upper Green street, fell out of the second story window on Tuesday evening, breaking a leg and an arm.

WE understand that runners from some Cincinnati houses are in the city selling goods by sample. Perhaps they do not know it, but there is a city law making such proceedings punishable by fine.

The Moral Effect.

Our dispatches yesterday morning stated that the Norfolk Bay Book of the 18th had no news of the surrender of Fort Donelson. As this event occurred on the morning of the 18th, the rebels had to become distinguished among the most remarkable of the kind in the annals of war. I add a few particulars to my dispatch this morning, obtained from the messenger:

The Federal army on Sunday night encamped about fifteen miles beyond Keetsville, Barry, on the Fayetteville road.

Priest was encamped for the night seven miles beyond.

Gen. Curtis's headquarters are at Major Harben's house. Orders were given to start at four o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning.

The messenger, as previously reported, heard heavy firing in the morning, which ceased.

The troops were taking an average of 75 prisoners daily, and have captured a large number of horses, and 22 wagons.

Sigel Curtis at Cassville.

Had Price not been disturbed at Grant Creek, it is thought, would have head-quarters there.

On Saturday evening came up with the rebel rear guard about 3 o'clock P. M., and gave them a few shots from the mountain howitzers, to try their mettle.

The first time Price's batteries replied to us was on Sunday. The rebels were too hard pushed to long return compliments of that kind.

It was reported that Price would come up with reinforcements from Holloway's camp.

Sunday night, two of our men were killed by rebels, one of whom rebels, who fired from behind a corn crib. One of the former received three shots before he fell.

The army marches from 20 to 25 miles per day.

Great confidence is felt in the skill and enterprise of Gen. Curtis.

THE efforts of the rebel leaders are what they may, to suppress such disastrous tidings, their utmost efforts could only for a few hours, a day or so at most, delay the publication of the facts, or rumors much more harrowing and exciting than the reality; and a long silence from Fort Donelson would be interpreted by every one as an omen of something terrible. We may take it for granted then, that, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, the people of the South are this morning fully advised of the terrible defeat to the rebel forces.

And what will be the moral effect of this news on the Southern mind? The rebel leaders will begin to ask themselves seriously, whether they can hope to blind their deluded followers any longer to the utter hopelessness of their cause. Rebel underlings and privates in the army will begin to think for themselves—to ask what they have gained thus far by the war—what they are likely to gain by its continuance. The eyes of the blinded will be opened, and the enormity of the crime they have been assisting to commit will strike home with appalling effect upon their consciences—upon their minds—upon their hearts—upon their affections. A crushing dread of the inevitable, and, to their awakening perceptions, swift-rushing consequences, will weigh down the stoutest hearts with realities. Panic, born of selfishness, will seize upon them, and, as the "wicked flee when no man pursues," so will they, one by one, two by two, mess by mess, squad by squad, and company by company, fly from the field at first, then openly desert and scatter.

The thousands and hundreds of thousands of good true Union men—born and raised in the South, not northern born renegades—will begin to gather courage; and as eye looks into eye, and the inward joy leaps forth in flashes of electric fire, dependency will disappear, hope will return and urge to active movements; determination will spring. Minerva-like, full-armed for the work. Councils will be held, secretly at first, then openly; the centers of trade will pulsate with new life, and the living fires of long pent up loyalty will burst with volanic fury from their confinement, utterly consuming and annihilating all opposition.

The great heart of the South, from the Ohio to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, beats this day with a loyalty more intense for its suppression than the most sanguine lover of his country has ever permitted himself to dream; and it, and he, certainly obtains a reputation at a very cheap rate. James Swan, a private of Company H, Tenth Regiment, declares that he killed Zilloofer, and Col. Fry claims to have shot him with a Colt's navy revolver. The Colonel would gladly wreath his name with immortal glory, by making the country believe he killed "Zolly;" but he didn't do it; and if the "noble deed" is accorded to him, he certainly obtains a reputation at a very cheap rate.

Col. Fry says he killed Zilloofer, but the declaration is a subject for debate. I very much doubt it. The reason is, that there was an E. F. ball that extinguished the light of the rebel General, and Col. Fry claims to have shot him with a Colt's navy revolver. The Colonel would gladly wreath his name with immortal glory, by making the country believe he killed "Zolly;" but he didn't do it; and if the "noble deed" is accorded to him, he certainly obtains a reputation at a very cheap rate.

One of the surgeons who assisted in dressing the body, and in embalming, attests that the wound through the breast was inflicted at a pistol ball, and consequently it must have been Col. Fry's shot that did the deed.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17.

Arrived—Ship Ring-leader, Boston. Sailed—Ship Geo. Hong, Hong Kong; Bar, Emperor, Shanghai.

Rejoicing over the fall of Fort Donelson is the order of the day.

We find the above in the St. Louis Republican of yesterday morning. Tell it to the shades of our Revolutionary sires that the most sanguine lover of his country has ever permitted himself to dream; and it, and he, certainly obtains a reputation at a very cheap rate.

One of the surgeons who assisted in dressing the body, and in embalming, attests that the wound through the breast was inflicted at a pistol ball, and consequently it must have been Col. Fry's shot that did the deed.

SUMPTER, GEORGIA, ATTENTION!—Every member of the company is earnestly requested to meet at the armory, on Thursday evening, February 20, 1862, at seven o'clock, to make arrangements to celebrate Washington's birthday, the 22d of February.

By order of the Commander.

ESPECIAL NOTICE TO SURNERS AND DEALERS.—We have now in store, and will be receiving daily, a superior article of Western Reserve, Hanburg, and English dairy cheese, dried beef, beef tongue, extra spiced pig's feet, Belongna sausage, figs, almonds, fibrils, Brazil nuts, sardines, No. 1 roe herring, 500 boxes No. 1 smoked herring, sour trout, white beans, new fall sugar-cured bacon, breakfast bacon, 100 barrels pearl hominy, 50 oaks old ham and shoulders, clear and ribbed sides (that will be sold very low), 250 socks No. 1 Pennsylvania buckwheat flour, potatoes, onions, &c., all of which will be sold low by

General Commission Merchant, 226 West Main street.

WE have in store and to arrive—

200 bags Rio coffee,

500 bags nass, assorted sizes,

100 barrels Baltimore yellow sugar,

200 oalls Manila cordage,

200 boxes star and table candles,

100 boxes tobacco, various brands,

Also, wooden ware, spools, indigo, mad-

der, cotton batting, rope, &c., &c., for sale

GLAZEBROOK, B. & Co.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, 226 Main street, bet. Seventh & Eighth.

KIDNEY DISEASES.—At this season of the year diseases of the kidneys and bladder prevail to a great extent, and the best remedies should be sought for to arrest them. Our best physicians have always recommended the Extracts of Buchu, which are salutary, and followed by no bad effects.

Call at Raymond & Tyler's, 74 Fourth street, or

100 main street, near the Galt House, at their factory, on Fulton, above Preston street.

U. S. HOTEL, LOUISVILLE.

(Most Central House.)

HALL & HARRIS.

feet away

ABNER COOPER, WHOLESALE

Commission Merchant, Butter, Cheese and Western Produce,

ARMY AND SUTLERS SUPPLIES,

145 Fourth street, bet. Main and the River,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

50 Cash advances made. Orders promptly filled.

100 feet away

H. S. BARKER & CO.

WALKER & GUFFY, ASSOCIATES in the Practice of Law,

IN BUTLER COUNTY, KY.

WALKER & GUFFY, ATTORNEYS

AT THE CITY OF BUTLER.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

W. L. P. WARD, BROS. & CO.
Pitkin, Ward & Co.,
(successors to Pitkin Brothers).
OLESMAL DEALERS IN
HEDS.
CUTLERY, IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY,
Tools, Plaster, Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Paint, &c.
311 MAIN STREET.
Mr. Avery being a partner in our house, enable
us to furnish Wholesale Dealers with his Plans at low
cost prices.

WM. B. WILSON,
Successor to G. W. Haskew.
Grass Seeds!

KENTUCKY HIGH GLASS, ORCHARD GRAIN
CORN, BUCKWHEAT, OATS, RICE, & ALL KINDS OF
GARDEN SEEDS.

HORSES, POWERS, TURNERS, PLUMBERS, MILLERS, &
all the improved articles of the kind, & all
the articles of the kind, & all the articles of the kind,
CIMENT, LIME, CALCIUM PLASTER, LAND PLASTER,
A large assortment of the above articles in store and
will be sold at low prices!

W. B. WILSON,
No. 222 Main Street, south side.
J. D. BONDURANT,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
SEEDS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
MACHINES, TREES, PLANTS,
Hydraulics, Lime, Plaster, &c.
MAIN STREET, NO. 167, KY.
P. J. BONDURANT,
Gives to all kinds of
F. FABEL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR & PRESSED MOLD SANDLES!

ED., OILS, OLIVE, GERMAN, VALE, AND
FAMILY ROARS, LARD-OIL, NO. 345 AND
The Third street between Main and Water, Louisville.

Living enters new machinery, with the latest
improvements, and sell them at a
reasonable price to any house in the West.
A large assortment of the above articles in store and
will be sold at low prices!

Franklin Insurance Company,
Office of THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, of
NEW YORK, April 1, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY HELD THIS
day, to elect a President and twelve Directors to
serve the present year, the following gentlemen were
elected officers:

JAMES TRABUE, President.
WILLIAM GARRIN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM GAY, Secretary.

James S. Mathews, W. G. Anderson,
W. W. Anderson, J. C. Mathews, J. C. Mathews,
A. S. Mathews, Secretary.

A number of merchants and stockholders are par-
ticipating in the business of the company, and a general
insurance company, which constitutes to a general
insurance business on the most liberal
basis.

Mr. F. FABEL, our agent, has been appointed
to the office of Main and Smith, our
general insurance business on the most liberal
basis.

REMOVAL.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. MAYER'S

Has REMOVED HER ESTABLISHMENT FROM
the south side of Market, between Third and
Fourth streets, to

No. 302 Fourth Street,

West side, between Market and Jefferson streets, next
door to Mr. Smith's Drug Store.

NOTICE.

THREE MEN DESTROYED FROM COMPANY F.
First Lt. Lee, on the 20th of January, 1862. Their
names were, Lt. Lee, Lt. Lee, and Lt. Lee. They
were all killed in the same place, and all were
killed by the same gun.

Any man arrested and delivered to us
will be held in custody, and the same will be
delivered to the authorities, and the same will be
delivered to the authorities.

John D. BONDURANT,
1st Lt. Lee, Vol.

MILITARY GOODS.

PISTOL, KNIFE, CAMP
Sticks, Chests, and
a general assortment of Hard
and soft leather goods, and
all kinds of leather goods, and
retail, low cash price.

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NOTICE.

Baily Democrat.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Confidential.

Forces men who have injured themselves by indulging in certain "Shore Habits," as well as Middle Aged and Old Men, who, by excesses of any kind, have produced debility in advance of their years, before imparting their secrets to any son, should direct Dr. Gutz's "Private Practice," 107 Main Street, Louisville, new address, just published, revised, enlarged and illustrated by plates and engraving. Those who have read other works on these diseases, are particularly requested to write over a letter. Dr. Gutz's book is over-referred by the use of "Cannel Coal Oil."

Address: 107 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

appt'dt H. G. MILLER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

PURE CANEL COAL OIL!

ONLY SIXTY CENTS PER GALLON!

IT WILL BURN AS WELL WITH THE LAMP
AS IT EVER BURNS AS WHEN N. L. CARBON OIL WILL NOT.

A single trial will convince any one of its great superi-

ority over a other oil. No accident has ever occurred by the use of Cannel Coal Oil.

Coal Oil Lamps.

An entirely new stock of Lamps, now arriving, suitable for every use. Dealers and others supplied with both Coal Oil and Lamps at lower rates than ever offered in the market. Every article warranted.

Oil for Machinery,

At from 25 to 50 cents per gallon; equal tolard Oil.

TURPENTINE FOR PAINTERS

A perfect substitute, at one-half the price.

On the old patois of Mr. W. H. Settle I would say the "Devil himself" can't make a better paint.

CATION—The oil should not be used during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

Patients at a distance can consult us by letter, postage paid.

Address: 107 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

DRUGS AND DILUITORS

W. M. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR-DYE produces a color not so distinguished from natural, and is warranted not to injure the hair. It is a safe and reliable dye, may be continued, and the effects of bad dyes removed—the hair invigorated for life by this splendid oil.

Made, sold, or supplied (in nine private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.

DRUGS AND DILUITORS

W. M. A. BACHELOR, 16 Bond Street, New York, and sold by Messrs. Wilson & Starbird, Louisville, Ky.

appt'dt DICK MCORP.

GAME DEPOT.

Hunters, Take Notice!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A PROVINCE STORE AT NO. 409 Fourth street, between Green and Jefferson, where he has a large and varied stock of articles for the sale of GAME, BUTTER, BISCUITS, &c. Persons who have no connection with him may be assured of the quality of OIL, justifies me in the belief that I can make, and warrant much superior to most of the OIL now in market.

U. B. EVARTS,

No. 210 Fourth street.

S. B. M'GILL,

No. 307 Green street, bet. Third and Fourth.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN AN IMPORTER OF

HAVANA CIGARS & VA. TOBACCO

OFFERS FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PUR-

CHASES—

300,000 HAVANA AND DO-
MESTIC CIGARS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. ALSO

A large lot of choice brands CHEWING AND SMOK-

ING TOBACCO. Also, a large assortment of

Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Tobacco Boxes, &c.

Kept constantly on hand.

GERMAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

East Side Third St., bet. Main & Market.

SIGHT DRAFTS
ON—

FOREIGN PARTS

WE HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO DRAW

at low figures on ENGLAND, IRELAND, and on

the CONTINENT, FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, &c.

ALL of which, with EXCEPABLES of all kinds, will be drawn in all the cities and towns of the United States, upon

the best brands of OYSTERS are arranged, and are to be drawn in all the cities and towns of the United States.

ALL of which, with EXCEPABLES of all kinds, will be drawn in all the cities and towns of the United States.

Orders for Oysters from the country are solicited.

NO. 119 and 121 Fourth street, Mount Hall.

E. D. WALKER,
Mount Hall, Ky.

WALKER & GUFFY,

Associates in the Practice of Law,

IN BELLIER COUNTY, KY.

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